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THE KEYSTONE

Defender

Vol. 3 No. 6

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

AUGUST, 1954

Elsewhere in the Nation

THE INTERNATIONAL exercise, on June 14th, brought forth more Civil Defense thinking and action than this country has ever seen before, when FCDA set an international problem involving 42 cities. According to reports received from the regional offices, it is believed that more than 85 other cities across the country were theoretically subjected to high explosive or other non-nuclear attack.

It was estimated the 400 make-believe bombers hitting the 42 cities would have killed 12 million and injured 4 million persons. This means that even a multiple-city heavy attack with atomic weapons, would still have left *144 million able-bodied men and women* to put out the fires, care for the wounded, and keep the factories in production. Civil Defense is the means of organizing their efforts so they would be most productive.

One of the brightest spots in the exercise was busy Times Square in New York City. Its hurly-burly and mid-morning crowd were cleared within 70 seconds of the red alert, thus knocking 30 seconds off their previous record.

In Kansas City, Mo., authorities evacuated 25 buildings in the center of the city, including the 29-story City Hall, which was cleared in ten minutes.

Although much is left to be done, the results of the June 14th drill were encouraging. It is hoped that similar drills will be held nationwide at regular intervals; there is no substitute for real problems posed by the actual mobilization movement and control of people and equipment. The more that towns, counties, and states combine on joint tests, the more effective all forces will become. Pennsylvania is planning its next statewide alert sometime during the week of October 25th. All counties and towns please note!

THE BEST YET

"PENNSYLVANIA's participation in the June 14th test can be termed highly successful." This was the report issued to the press by State C. D. Director, Dr. Richard Gerstell, at the conclusion of the day-long exercise.

Space does not permit a full report of all the activities everywhere but certain localities sent their reports to the Defender; these will serve to indicate in some measure the variety and range of exercises that communities put on to train their personnel.

Over 150,000 of Pennsylvania's citizens took an active part; many thousands more observed, or served as "casualties" or "homeless"; nearly all eleven million people of the state came to a 10-minute halt in the morning, as the red alert sounded on the sirens.

The newspapers and radio stations supplemented all this with excellent statewide coverage. Without question, the day's test forwarded public understanding of Civil Defense immeasurably throughout the Commonwealth and the nation.

Three multi-county problems took place in Pennsylvania, one centering around "homeless and injured" sent out in busses by "stricken" Philadelphia to Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Bucks counties; one based on a "crashed plane explosion" starting many fires and leaving many "casualties" in Shippensburg, involving the six counties of Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Perry and York; a 10-county exercise based on a "guided missile" hit was planned around Butler, in which Butler, Clarion, Armstrong, Beaver, Venango, Mercer,

(Continued on page 2)



Apparatus from seven rural communities joined four companies from the city of Allentown in Lehigh County, to run water over a mile through the center of town in 13 minutes. 180 emergency firemen, from 14 communities, participated in the exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS SECTION



Philadelphia was one of the few communities to make even an attempt to mobilize the heavy equipment and men which would be needed immediately to open streets for emergency vehicles.

THE BEST YET

(Continued from page 1)

Lawrence, Forest, N. Allegheny, and Warren took part, sending in equipment.

In addition to these exercises, many counties held demonstrations, problems, or tests of their own; many towns and boroughs set up their own drills and alerts.

Some of the highpoints:

Erie put 18,000 children into shelter in 1½ minutes;
342 Control Centers were operating in the Eastern Area alone, some of them for 12 hours;
3000 people in Blair County took an active part in a variety of tests;
5100 Civil Defense workers poured into Shippensburg, doubling the population;
Two motorcades of 50 vehicles moved to Mass Care Centers in Monroe County,

carrying evacuees and injured who were processed in 1½ hours;

Of 850 wardens in Altoona and surrounding towns, over 75% showed up and filled their roles;

When a CAP mobile radio unit broke down at the Coatesville Airport, carrier pigeons were effectively used to take messages to the Chester County Control Center;

Planes dropped 1000 leaflets over Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, and Palmerton saying "this might have been a bomb";

Over 100 people in Cynwyd, Montgomery County were told by wardens and auxiliary police to "evacuate" their homes, and actually did so, on foot, to a nearby athletic field, where radiation equipment was demonstrated, to their great interest;

In Upper Darby (Delaware County) a Mass Care Center Manager actually acquired 50 blankets by sending a message via the Control Center, to the local Warden service. In less than an hour a neighborhood canvass supplied more than enough blankets, from willing householders.

Bomb disposal

Several "unidentified" bombs played their part in the extensive exercise, and brought the Bomb Disposal Unit of the Penna. Military District into action.

St. Joseph's Hospital, in Reading, was "evacuated" on Sunday afternoon when an unexploded bomb was found in the hospital's power plant. A CAP plane flew to Indiantown Gap to pick up the bomb disposal personnel who actually came to the hospital.

Minutes before the sirens blew, a smuggled "bomb" was found in a crate in a delivery truck outside the Hamilton Watch Company in Lancaster. Again, messages for help were sent through the proper channels, and military men appeared on the scene to "de-activate" the bomb.

In Philadelphia, debris-clearing equipment, which gathered in some quantity at an assembly point on Broad and Oregon, was "saved" when an undetonated "bomb" in the area was discovered and removed. The barrel-type, hidden in a violin case, set the problem in Carbon County. These and other similar "special problems" tested the vigilance and coordination of civil defense units. A policeman dressed as a shady character, loitered around a 2 million cu. ft. gas storage tank in Upper Darby until reported by a warden on duty, and picked up by local CD security men.

Medical Exercises

Over 200 homeless and medical cases were brought to the Coatesville Airport where 30 ambulances, many of them improvised, had assembled. An emergency hospital was set up in an abandoned restaurant; suddenly smoke pots were set off, simulating fires; the patients were quickly removed and fire equipment moved in. All "patients" were actually transported to the Veteran's Administration Hospital, and Coatesville Hospital.

In Allentown, "injured" were collected at a park near the Pocono gateway. It was assumed that roads were blocked for a wide area so one side of the new dual-highway, Alt. 22, was closed off for a distance of nearly 3 miles, from 8th Ave. in Bethlehem into Lehigh County. Cars moved at 15 m.p.h. down the other side, while CAP planes landed medical personnel and supplies, and evacuated "patients" using the closed-off lane as a landing strip. Over 200 of Lehigh's 450 trained Auxiliary Police participated in the exercise.

Water problems

Several counties held realistic exercises to test their ability to run hose quickly to far distant sources of water, assuming the local mains to be knocked out.

Hose was run and water pumped a distance of a mile in less than 20 minutes as a part of the demonstration at the Butler Fair Grounds, where enormous oil fires had been set, and were leaping over 100 feet into the air; hose was laid 1½ miles in one direction and 2½ miles in another direction in Shippensburg, carrying water to put out actual fires scattered throughout the town; fire departments with different-sized equipment came in from all parts of Lehigh County and, with a series of pumpers, relayed water from the Little Lehigh River into the center of Allentown, at 9th and Hamilton Streets.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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Lessons Learned

One of the major lessons learned was that there are still too many communities in Pennsylvania which do not have adequate warning devices. "This condition must be remedied immediately," said Dr. Gerstell, "in order to provide the citizenry with adequate protection."

Some communities found themselves lacking in adequate communications facilities to control their workers, others bogged down in the sending and receiving of messages in their Control Centers; others found a lack of trained personnel to man their Mass Care Centers, emergency hospitals, and the necessary police posts. Few areas made even token attempts to mobilize rescue crews, heavy engineering equipment, and much else that in a real situation would have been vitally needed.

All will agree that there is still a vast amount of work to be done in every village, city, and county of this state—all that was done on June 14th was merely a token—only a thin shadow of what would be needed in a real emergency, pointing the way to a tremendous amount more planning, recruiting, training, mobilizing, and assessing of resources which remains to be done. No one can rest on his laurels; each of us must study the mistakes made, take note of the lacks and weak spots in our own particular exercise, and set about remedying them so that when the next alert is held in October we will have moved far ahead from the June 14th capabilities, and will be able again to say proudly,

"It was the best yet."

Those who plan in towns and counties can be working already to make late October's test worthwhile.

FREE BOOKLET

ONE CALL

Warns of sneak air attack.

If the Reds ever launched a sneak air attack, trained Civilian Air Spotters in Alaska, Canada, and the United States could provide the warning that would save thousands—even millions—of people. One warning call from just one spotter could mean the difference between life and death for an entire city. Spotters are urgently needed now . . . only two hours a week. To learn how easy it is to become a trained spotter, send today for the free booklet "ONE CALL," Air Defense Command, Box 50, Colorado Springs, Col.



Well uniformed and well trained men in Monroe County carried out drills with precision. Over 500 Civil Defense personnel in that mountainous county took part in a smoothly organized exercise.



Casualties sprawled on sidewalks and streets in many communities all over Pennsylvania, giving practice to medical units and first aid teams. These boys took part in the Shippenburg drill.



Control Centers, such as this one in Altoona, were beehives of activity in town, city, and county headquarters as messages travelled about the State. Many hundred men and women got their first real Control Center experience during the June 14th exercise.

A TRUE FOURTH ARM

AT FIRST a lone voice here and there, but recently an ever increasing number of influential people, have been making efforts to change the status of Civil Defense on a Federal level.

On May 6th, Rep. R. Walter Riehlman of New York, introduced a bill into the House calling for the establishment of a Department of Civil Defense, manned by draftees who might otherwise be rejected for reasons of physical disability or conscientious objection. The measure, a joint resolution, would ask the President to set up the new department within the Department of Defense in accordance with powers granted him in the Reorganization Act of 1949. The new department would have equal sub-Cabinet status with the other departments, as well as membership in the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The proposal also would have Secretary Wilson make a study and recommend to Congress legislation authorizing the Selective Service system to supply the new department with personnel from the ranks of the draft-exempted.

The present FCDA, called a "step-child agency" by Rep. Riehlman, would be abolished and all its functions, personnel, property, records and funds would be turned over to the new department. (Press Digest 5/18/54)

Whether or not such a shift will ever be accomplished, who can say? Many will debate, on either side, the pro's and con's of making Civil Defense a part of the Defense Department, a true "fourth arm of national defense," equal in stature with the Army, Navy, and Air Force. This much can be said, however: the voices raised in favor of such a move are growing in number and in volume. If such a move were made, its effect on public acceptance of Civil Defense and on public belief in the *value* of Civil Defense would, without question, be tremendous. The resources that would become available for the protection of the homefront would multiply overnight; the numbers of draft-exempt who now do nothing for the country, (while their physically fit buddies serve in far-off lands) would go far towards filling the C.D. ranks.

All Post Offices throughout the nation have been authorized to permit the posting of Civil Defense posters. Don't waste the chance.

DID YOU SEE IN THE PAPERS?

MILROY, PENNSYLVANIA, in Mifflin County, has a \$1,200 observation post, thanks to the generosity of local store owners who donated all materials and labor. The post is encircled by a four foot concrete walk with a compass rose in each corner. Utilities and furnishings were given by local concerns, and a chain grocery donates coffee and foodstuffs for the observers.

* * *

In addition to the recent FBI information on the possible smuggling of atomic bombs, the Navy has sent an even more detailed directive to all its units in a new Government move to alert people to the danger of this form of attack. The Navy order warns that an assembled atomic device can be made small enough to fit the luggage compartment of an auto, and much smaller parts may be smuggled into the country. The smuggled parts could be put together in a "reasonably dry" place, such as a basement. "Assembly can be done "by a relatively unskilled person with a short period of training, in a matter of hours" it stated.

(AP and UP, 4/8)

* * *

The House Armed Services Committee released testimony describing the role of the Air National Guard in continental defense. Brig. Gen. W. P. Wilson, Air Division chief for National Guard Bureau, testified the Guard would be equipped with 641 jet aircraft by June 30th. This compares with about 1,000 jet fighters now available to the regular Air Force for continental defense. (UP, NY Times, 4/8)

* * *

Chrysler Corp has redesigned the dials of all the radios it is manufacturing for passenger cars so that motorists in an emergency can quickly locate Civil Defense frequencies. On the new dials, the CONELRAD frequencies, 640 or 1240, which go into effect when all standard radio stations stop broadcasting, are clearly indicated by official C.D. emblems. Chrysler is the first major automobile manufacturer to mark these frequencies on car radio dials.

* * *

They are trying a new recruiting method in Manchester, New Hampshire. Over 20,000 residents of that city, whose names are listed in the telephone directory, are receiving personal telephone calls during a five-night period, asking them and their families

to volunteer for some civil defense activity: welfare or warden service, GOC, first aid courses, etc. Calls are being made by 150 volunteers from the local telephone company. The telephone drive, believed to be the first such mass survey project in the nation, will be observed by State and Federal Civil Defense officials.

(Michigan CD Newsletter, May, 54)

* * *

The "Periscope" in Newsweek reports: "Japanese scientists have stumbled upon evidence suggesting that the Russians exploded a nuclear device around March 12—shortly after the U. S. H-bomb test that dusted the Japanese fishermen. Chemical studies of the radioactive ash found in the Aichi Prefecture showed that it was basically granite. The Bikini ash, from the U. S. explosion, was coral rock."

* * *

On June 4th the Senate approved a constitutional amendment proposed to keep Congress functioning in case an enemy attack wipes out a large number of House members. The amendment, proposed by Senator Knowland, would empower state governors to appoint successors to representatives who might be killed at any time the number of vacancies in the 435-member House exceeds 145. The Senate approved 70-1. If the House passes the amendment by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote, it will still have to be ratified by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states.

(NY Times, 6/5)

* * *

The Office of Defense Mobilization reports that most of its multi-billion dollar stockpile of strategic and critical materials is now stored outside target areas. Only a "small percentage" of 315 storage sites remain in target areas, and these are being relocated as quickly as possible. ODM now operates under the policy that stockpiles must be located at least 10 miles outside the vulnerable radius of industrial and population centers which are classified as potential targets. In view of the development of hydrogen bombs, the government is restudying the criteria for locating storage areas.

* * *

The Automobile Dealers Ass'n of Richmond County in N. Y. offered its C.D. Council 1200 cars for evacuation purposes in case of enemy attack. The Association has 19 member outlets, scattered throughout the County.

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AWARDS

C. D. in Peacetime

THE George Washington Honor Medal of the Freedoms Foundation was presented to Jones and Laughlin Steel Co. for "devoted volunteer service and outstanding achievement to the Civil Defense of the United States." J & L was the only Corporation in the country to receive this award.

Dr. Richard Gerstell, State Director, presented the medal to Admiral Ben Moreell, J & L's Chairman of the Board.

Witnessing the ceremonies were Ross Webb, Western Area Director, and W. R. Ramsay, J & L's CD Coordinator, who also received an Honor Medal for outstanding Civil Defense activities.

In presenting the award Dr. Gerstell said, "The Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation distinguished itself by its definite steps to set up a war emergency organization throughout its 36 manufacturing units. This is not a medal for a job which is completed, but rather one for an excellent start."

Ground work was started in 1950. The program extends to all of the corporation's more than 40,000 employees.

"Your life may be saved in those critical 15 minutes of warning before a hydrogen bomb hits," Dr. Gerstell said. "Thus the coming of the H-bomb intensifies rather than eliminates the need of a strong Civil Defense."

A similar award is shortly to be presented to Mr. Victor G. Thomassen in Philadelphia.

As the volunteer chief of the Shelter

section of Philadelphia's CD Engineering Division, Mr. Thomassen was responsible for the determination of safe public shelter areas in existing structures throughout the city.

Mr. Thomassen recruited volunteer engineers, organized them into teams, directed and supervised their operations, and then compiled and evaluated the information.

The area included in the survey comprised 430 city blocks; it contained over 6,000 structures in the center of the city. The survey was meticulously conducted under standards prescribed in the manual "Shelter from Atomic Attack in Existing Buildings." The engineers were enlisted through the American Society of Civil Engineers, Phila. Chapter, and from engineering groups in industry. Although no accurate cost estimate is available, the volunteer assistance given to the city of Philadelphia through Mr. Thomassen's efforts has been estimated in excess of \$150,000.00.

The accomplishment of this vital work was a distinct public service in the interest of providing protection for the citizens of Philadelphia in case of enemy attack. Much of the work had to be done in the evenings and on weekends; it was a laborious, tedious, painstaking and important task.

The Defender joins with the Freedoms Foundation in honoring these public spirited volunteers who, facing the same discouragements and difficulties as the rest of us, persevered until they had achieved their aims.

TWICE IN THE past few months, Civil Defense forces have been called out to help in rescue operations connected with drownings.

Mt. Lebanon CD sent fire equipment and walkie-talkies to help searchers in the boats and along the shores following a drowning in Chartiers Creek. On the day of the international alert, Lawrence County had nearly all of its personnel, auxiliary police, fire units, communications units, and rescue teams helping for many hours in the tragic search for bodies in a double drowning of a boy and girl in the Slippery Rock creek.

These incidents, and others like them which happen across the country repeatedly, point up over and over again the value of having trained emergency forces and equipment in peacetime as well as war. Coordinated, well-directed action, equipment, and trained personnel . . . no community knows when it will be called upon to provide these for an urgent need.

Thousands of civilians mobilized for action in the Narragansett Bay area when the reports of the fire and explosion aboard the Bennington came in. Official and public response to the disaster was immediate. Rhode Island C.D. officials offered all their first aid personnel and facilities; the entire State police were mobilized, as well as local police forces and auxiliaries; a floor was cleared in the state's largest hospital, and doctors and nurses came from all parts of the area, volunteering their services. Blood donor stations were set up by the Red Cross, the American Legion, and the Knights of Columbus. So many people crowded the Naval Hospital at Newport in order to donate blood that they had to be turned away and asked to come back later.

On June 16 South Fayette C.D. responded to a disaster call at 4:30 P. M. and worked straight through to 4:30 A. M. as a result of the flood. Three hundred and twelve C.D. workers, including firemen, first aiders, rescue workers, welfare workers and control center workers were on duty.

A "twister" skirting around Allentown in early June gave CD officials some worried minutes, though actually blew itself out without doing damage. It served to point up, however, that emergencies may come at any time, from many sources, and the better organized defense forces are, the more pain, heartbreak, and loss of life can be avoided.



Admiral Ben Moreell, Chairman of the Board of Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, accepts the award, together with Mr. W. R. Ramsey, CD coordinator for the company. Looking on are Dr. Richard Gerstell, State C.D. Director, and Mr. Ross Webb, CD Director for the Western Area (left).

THE CHANGING RESPONSIBILITIES OF WOMEN

BY KATHERINE HOWARD, *Deputy Administrator, FCDA*

I SUGGEST THAT, as individuals, we may be taking in too much territory in our global worrying. I propose, as an antidote for too many tales of international terror, that each of us confine herself for the moment, to her own baliwick, so to speak. Let each of us ask herself, to begin with, "What is the threat to my family?"

Well, the scientists and military men, both in this country and abroad, may have telescoped time and distance for the benefit of enemy bombers—but that does not change the dimensions of Main Street. It may be true that bigger and heavier planes now can fly farther and faster, with increasingly heavy loads of death and destruction—but under our own roof trees there are still the same number of steps from attic to cellar; from front door to back. There are still the same number of houses in the block; the same number of blocks between home and school and church. I think we need to hang onto these basic perspectives—all of us—because they make up the frames of reference within which we must work and think as individuals *before* we can take on the Civil Defense problems of the community and the nation.

We may not know how long it would take Russian bombers to reach Seattle or Pittsburgh, for example, but we *do* know how many people live in the houses next door. We may not know, individually, what the Kremlin is going to do next, but we *would* know how to reach the bed-ridden old lady who lives across the street if she were to need help. And those things may be more important to us in case of attack than the problem of what is going to happen in Omaha, or Oshkosh—unless, of course, we happen to live in those cities ourselves.

Those are the attitudes we are emphasizing in Civil Defense today, because they are fixed starting points from which we can begin to place our own local Civil Defense organizations. The national attack assumptions can and *do* change with every step forward in weapons development. But our personal home and family and neighborhood defense problems do *not* change. They are fixed and fairly permanent, and can be mastered by any woman with a normal interest in the welfare of her family and friends.

I have observed, and I think all of you will agree with me on this—

that many women are inclined often to let go, by default, that most sacred privilege of free citizens—the right to take active part in the procedures which most affect our lives. Sometimes we avoid an unpleasant civic problem altogether, merely because we don't want to think about it. Sometimes we avoid it because we believe it is too big to be affected by our own individual thoughts or efforts. And sometimes—foolishly enough—we avoid it because we think the responsibilities involved are so technical that only hired experts can solve them for us.

None of those excuses applies to the problem of Civil Defense, which rapidly is becoming the *most* pressing civic responsibility of all. Here is a responsibility ready-made for women. When it comes to the security of our own homes and streets and neighborhoods—areas which we women know as well as we know the features of our families and friends—we have always been quick to have our say. We ac-

The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing.

Edmund Burke (1729-1797)

cept our home responsibilities readily enough. We know by experience we are perfectly capable of handling them. Such matters quite properly lie within the province of women. No one else knows, or *can* know as much about the vulnerability of our homes as is known by the housewives and mothers who manage them. When it comes to the safeguarding of our households, therefore, the special knowledge of women must be consulted. Indeed, I doubt that we women *could* stay out of Civil Defense planning even if we want to—which the record shows we don't.

Furthermore, I think it is your responsibility as women to discover the emotional satisfactions that are to be found in the neighborly helpfulness of Civil Defense. Perhaps because we are women, I feel that we cannot be expected to respond to causes that leave us unstirred in sympathy or unmoved in heart.

Fortunately the *emotional* satisfactions of Civil Defense are the easiest satisfactions of all to find in the work of your local C.D. organizations. The great stories of Civil Defense in peacetime disasters, such as the tornadoes

in Worcester and Vicksburg are emotion-packed. They are full of the good that lies in each of us; the good that needs only to be mobilized for the survival of all that is best in the American character.

To save lives, to aid the injured, to feed and care for and shelter our own families as well as those of others in time of trouble, to help our own communities and neighborhoods get back on their feet; these are emotional satisfactions that enrich even the least of our civic activities. The very knowledge that we know how to do these things, if need be, carries its own emotional fulfillment.

Lady Reading, Britain's great wartime mobilizer of woman-power, once said:

"Service to others is the rent we pay for our living space on this earth."

American women have long since learned to share with their sisters in each succeeding generation, not through *talking* about service to others, but through toiling together in that service, whatever its form. It is through this kinship of women in concern for the future survival of our many human hopes and faiths that there is made, I think, our greatest payment toward the security of this earth on which we live.

(Taken from a speech made by Mrs. Howard, Deputy Administrator for FCDA, given in Washington, March 16, 1954.)

JUNIOR UNIT

Seventy-seven boys and girls from Stevens Junior High, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, formed a Junior Civil Defense Unit last spring. Mr. Walter T. Livingston, city C.D. Director, is attempting to organize an inter-school organization this autumn.

A course of classes was given, after which a personnel unit was selected from students who completed the sessions. Red Cross First Aid was given in connection with the general course. Classes included discussions of new warfare, gas, germ and radiological warfare, decontamination, fire-fighting and messenger service.

The Junior Civil Defense organization in each school will consist of:

Student Junior CD Chief, with an assistant, chemical warden, biological warden, radiological warden, fire-fighting warden, chief messenger warden, decontamination warden and safety warden.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERN SHOWN

MORE THAN 300 top executives from some of the nation's most vital industries met in Washington recently, to exchange information between industry and government on these topics:

- 1) How critical is the industrial defense problem?
- 2) What steps is the Federal Government taking or planning for industrial defense?
- 3) How can industry meet the problem?

In addition to the industrial executives, chairmen of many of the nearly 100 local and regional industrial dispersion committees across the country attended the conference, as did members of the Plant Dispersion Committee of the American Industrial Development Council, and members of the Chamber of Commerce's National Defense and Manufacturing Department Committees.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Said Chamber President Johnson:

"I cannot overemphasize the importance of this conference. Twice in our lifetime the free world has attained victory in war through the mobilization of our industrial might. We must make certain that any future aggressor nation cannot destroy or immobilize this potential with one surprise attack."

Much of the time of the meeting was concerned with the Office of Defense Mobilization policies, including plant dispersion and tax amortization; Dr. Flemming, head of ODM, showed the group how the threat of atomic attack has affected overall mobilization planning. Lt. General Willard S. Paul (U. S. A., Ret.) Chairman of the Industrial Defense Committee of the ODM, also spoke. His committee's job is to coordinate the defense responsibilities of 12 Federal agencies.

At the annual meeting of the National Chamber of Commerce, in April, several policies were adopted relating to civil and national defense, which indicate further the concern and thought being taken by industrial leaders.

Under the heading "National Defense," the following statement was adopted, replacing earlier declarations:

"The implications of present world tensions have awakened America to the overwhelming importance of building and maintaining a strong national security program. The war of ideologies is now in the open, and it promises to be both prolonged and pronounced. In addition, there has been a very rapid development of devastating new weapons and weapons carriers than can be effectively used against concentrations of population and industry, as well as against military forces. This threat requires, on the part of civilians and industrial organizations, participation and understanding to a marked degree, and also their taking a new and important role in the civil defense aspect of continental defense. . . .

"Civil Defense planning is an integral element of our nation's security program. The Chamber notes with deep concern the apathy so common throughout the nation with reference to this important subject. Civil Defense organizations in communities throughout the nation should have the support of local chambers of commerce."

Location of Industry

The question is often raised as to the conflict of bringing new industry into already industrialized areas, as opposed

to the need for greater dispersal, in view of the hydrogen and atomic bomb threats. The Chamber's policy on that question as adopted on April 28, 1954, is as follows:

"The protection of industrial production is essential to our survival in case of war. Federal leadership, information, and coordination are necessary, but a successful program requires voluntary participation and decentralized application by management.

The voluntary dispersion of new productive facilities, in conformity with the trend already resulting from economic considerations, is one of the most practical methods of providing the necessary protection. In the main, the needed industrial spacing can be provided within the same marketing area.

In the execution of programs to accomplish practicable industrial dispersion, the following basic principles should prevail:

- 1) Location decisions should be made by the managements responsible for the successful operation of an enterprise, except in certain instances vital to the national interest.
- 2) The function of government should be confined to the encouragement of new plant dispersion through various incentives and the development of appropriate information to guide industry and communities in the selection of sites for new plants.

Chambers of Commerce throughout the country could well assume the leadership.

WHERE ARE WE?

HAVE YOU considered Pennsylvania in these terms, from the point of view of a target:

- . . . Pennsylvania produces more pig iron, steel, and steel products than any other state, *or than any foreign nation.*
- . . . (In the second World War, Pennsylvania produced more steel than Germany, and twice the output of Russia).
- . . . Pennsylvania produces more coal than any other state in the union.
- . . . This state is the source of more coke and coal tar products than any other state—also cement.
- . . . Pennsylvania is one of the top three states in number of miles of railroad track per square mile of territory, and total rail mileage. More than 400 million tons of freight move over its 10,000 miles of main line track in a normal year.
- . . . The port of Philadelphia is unsurpassed in the United States in modern harbor facilities, including powerful equipment for direct loading of heavy cargoes, such as locomotives, etc.
- . . . Pittsburgh has more water borne traffic than the Panama Canal.
- . . . Among the industries in which Pennsylvania is FIRST are: explosives, lubricants, electric transformers, electric control apparatus, steam engines and turbines, and biological products—all important in war, to put it mildly.

Pennsylvania's production accounts for $\frac{1}{4}$ of all carload freight shipped and received in the United States:

3½ times that of New York.

6½ times that of New England.

More than Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana combined.

It is unthinkable that with the mines, factories, wells, mills, farms, and skilled population which exist within our borders, we can possibly avoid being a prime target for the enemy if war should ever start. With that fact so self-evident, it is hard to understand how the responsible governing officials throughout the Commonwealth can take Civil Defense so lightly, or give it so little real support. It is equally hard to see why the men and women who work and live in this State need to be cajoled and wheedled into taking even elementary steps for their own protection.

(Data from Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg.)

Nerve Gas Study

THE U. S. ARMY in Germany is speeding its attempts to discover agents which would neutralize the effects of the nerve gases which are being stockpiled in gigantic quantities by the Russians, according to the North American Newspaper Alliance.

U. S. military authorities are divided into two schools of thought over the possibility of nerve gas dangers. One side argues that, like the Germans in World War II, the Russians would never dare to use gas if it came to a showdown. The other side maintains that, for the very reason that the West believes they would not use it, the Communists probably would.

To be on the safe side, United States military medical experts are continuing experiments with the drug atropine, which can be self-administered in the event of a surprise gas attack. The drawback to atropine is that it is effective as a neutralizer only if the victim has not inhaled enough of the nerve gas to stop his breathing.

Guided Missiles for Phila.

THREE ADDITIONAL sites for Nike guided-missile installations in the vicinity of Philadelphia were recently disclosed by the Army Corps of Engineers; upon completion (scheduled for January 29, 1955), these installations will bring to 10 the total number of Nike units guarding Philadelphia against air attack. Three are in South Jersey, others are in Hatboro and Norristown, in Montgomery County; Levittown and Doylestown in Bucks County; two new ones will be in Chester County; and one in Delaware County.

Each unit will be manned by five officers and 40 men of the 53rd Anti-aircraft brigade, with headquarters at Swarthmore, Penna.

These Nikes, which travel much faster than jets, can track down planes. They have a safety device which can be controlled from the ground, so that if they miss their target, they will fall without exploding.

POWER FROM nuclear energy can't come on a big scale until many metallurgical problems are solved, says Westinghouse Electric Corp. To work out those solutions, the company will build a multi-million dollar metals plant at Blairsville, Pa. The plant will provide equipment for basic metal-working processes such as melting, and hot-rolling.

(BUSINESS WEEK, April 10, 1954)

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Presidential Order

UNDER DIRECT orders from the President of the United States, all Federal departments and agencies have been directed to release designated Federal employees for Civil Defense activities, in coordination with State and local civil defense plans.

Under terms of Executive Order 10529, the head of a Federal department or agency may from year to year authorize such of his personnel as he may designate to participate in pre-emergency training programs and test exercises and such duties shall be performed on assignment, subject to certain conditions: personnel so assigned will remain subject to the administrative control of their Federal department or agency; the period of time authorized for such assignment shall not exceed a total of forty working hours for any person during a calendar year; there shall be evidence from State or local CD authorities that such personnel actually did serve in the programs.

The Executive order states that such personnel who participate in CD activities under this order shall continue to be paid for their time by their Federal department or agency, and shall continue in their status as Federal employees for all purposes. Furthermore, where necessary, travel allowances and expenses may be authorized, following standard government travel regulations.

Hold That Phone!

PEOPLE MAY be in for a rude shock if they decide that, regardless of the imperative needs of civil defense officials, medical personnel, and fire fighters, they will telephone after attack to make sure husband Joe, or small Willie are all right.

Quietly, the Bell Telephone people have been installing new electronic "brains" in many parts of the country, to safeguard emergency telephone service in the event of major disaster. The hitherto secret device keeps essential lines open, but rations service to other subscribers. It was designed at the request of FCDA as a precaution. FCDA officials have been alarmed at the rapid jamming of telephone lines in such situations as snowstorms, tornadoes, explosions, or even bad fires.

In most cities, the system is prepared to handle about a 30% upsurge over their normal telephone traffic. Anything over that puts a severe strain on the entire system.

The new electronic brains, identified as "line load control," are intended to cope with such communications crises. When operating, the system permits all telephones to receive incoming calls, but only the "emergency" numbers will be able to make uninterrupted outgoing calls.

All persons are asked to refrain from even attempting to place telephone calls following a disaster. Mothers should not rush to the schools, nor phone to make inquiries; men at work should not phone home to see if the little wife is o.k., nor vice versa. The phones will have gone to war.